

To-day here's a special offering that deserves the attention of fathers, mothers and boys. Overcoats

# For BOYS

from 14 to 18 years at less than half grown prices-not many more days of heavy overcoat weather, and that's why \$12, \$10 and \$8.50 for \$3, is an indication

AT THE WHEN

### BONDS

## E. M. Campbell & Co.

**FEBRUARY INVESTMENTS** 

\$2,000 Indianapolis, Ind.

2,000 Anderson, Ind. 2,500 Vincennes, Ind. 5,000 South Bend, Ind. 5.000 United States, 1907 . 9,000 Col., Del. & Marion 10.000 Newton County, Ind. . 10,000 Springfield, Ohio 10,000 Dayton, Ohio . 10.000 Citizens' St. Ry., Ind'plis 5s 11,000 United States 13,000 Richmond, Ind. 14,000 Lawrence Co., Ind. 20,000 Warsaw, Ind. 20.000 Union Traction, Ind. 20,000 Kendallville, Ind. 25,000 Indianapolis, Ind. 25,000 Indianapolis, Ind. 42,000 United States 54,000 Greene Co., Ind. 100.000 Louisville, Ky.

E. M. CAMPBELL & CO.

### BONDS

USEFUL ARTICLES FOR INVALIDS Reclining and Rolling Chairs for parlor and street. Carrying Chairs, Wheeled Couches, Food Sterilizers and Desiccators. Feeding and Spit Cups, Electric Belts, Insoles and Batteries. Bath Cabinets.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.,

\$40,000. The gun, however, burst on its second test. It was of eight-inch calibre, twenty-four feet long, thirty-one inches diameter at the breech and fifteen inches at the muzzle and weighed fifteen tons. The steel and alloys were poured into a vertical mold with a spiral action, thus allowand giving it a strength impossible of attainment by any other means. It was anfrom the bore by a device, also invented by Dr. Gatling, that enlarged that bore nearly an inch. It passed through days in the heat-longer than was intended -awaiting the arrival of General Miles and the other experts to examine it), was rifled, breeched and turned as are other guns. It solid piece, something that has been unsuccessfully tried many times before. When it was fired it broke in numerous pieces, and the doctor abandoned his experiments In an interview with "Gath" several years ago Dr. Gatling said: "The chemical and anatomical part of medical education gave me a blas toward explosives and wounds, my family having an inclination for the army. I acquired a little fortune of \$75,000 by my drill and lost it in the early Indiana railreads. I also laid out additions to towns like Indianapolis and Decatur, Ill., and when the civil war began I was of both sections, and the losses of life by disease rather than wounds caused me as a physician to harbor the idea that to shorten war would be to ameliorate it. This idea got from looking at the boxes of dead bodies in the Indianapolis depot. I con-ceived a gun which should do the greatest execution in a brief space, by a revolving series of barrels loaded with particular ammunition and shooting a double range.

HIS PERSONALITY. Another article printed in October, 1899, gentle and modest to a fault. In fact he looks more like a benign and learned col- friendliness and the improbability of a ruplege professor than the father of a gun which has filled hundreds of thousands of graves, and which is admitted to be the not forgotten that during our troubles with deadliest weapon ever invented, firing as Spain it was a frequent custom to play "God Save the Queen" between the acts it does 1,000 shots a minute. Tall and and to lower the intertwined English and broad-shouldered, smiling and calm, an American flags during the performance. easy talker and a charming host, Dr. Gatling is well described by ex-Senator Edmonds when he said of him: 'He is a fine type of a pure and true American gentleman and a son of whom any nation should

"An old resident of Indianapolis recalls an amusing incident of the days before he achieved a world-wide reputation as an inventor. A narrow escape from death caused him to study medicine and to take a degree in that science. Diligent in this as in all things, he soon became a most skillful practitioner, but continued to devote much time to inventions. When he was married, a few years before the war, to the reigning belle and beauty of Indianapolis and a near relative of Governor Wallace, the gossips gravely nodded their heads and said to one another: 'Well, we hope she will make the doctor stick to his profession and not go frittering his time away on these trifling inventions.' He didn't follow their advice, however, but changed from the profession of curing to that of killing, or, as his enemies might have said, the young physician simply

changed his method of killing. "As a matter of fact the chief object of Dr. Gatling in inventing his terrible gun was not to destroy life but to preserve it. During the civil war Dr. Gatling followed closely the progress of the contest. He noticed that where one man was killed in battle five died of disease, and he felt that | broncho more fitly represents this nation, if he could invent a gun which would do abroad and at home, than does "The Shockthe work of 100 men the other ninety and ing Mrs. Grimmidge" and "The Foul-mindnine could remain at home and be saved ed Mrs. Turbitts." When we can rid ourto the country. The sequence of events, selves of this brood it is not abroad that however, has not justified the doctor's will sing "The Star-spangled Banner," but numane conclusions. His friends in Indiana when they realized the terrible power of the weapon tried to dissuade its inventor from manufacturing them, but the doctor, firm in the belief that his invention would make war less terrible, persisted, and after exhaustive tests the gun was finally adopted by the United States government.' Dr. Gatling, while a resident of Indianapolis, married Miss Jemima Sanders, daughter of a prominent physician. He served three terms as president of the American Association of Inventors and

### Manufacturers. Street Named After Him.

Dr. Gatling came to Indianapolis from North Carolina in the early part of 1850 and invested largely in real estate on the South Side, where a street still bears his name. Although well acquainted with affairs of the day, he never took an active part in politics and was never a candidate for any office. He was a strong Democrat during war times, but later changed to be a Republican and voted for McKinley, being a believer in a tariff. After his marriage to Miss Jemima T. Sanders, an aunt to the old Sanders homestead on South Meridian street, between Maryland and Georgia. Mrs. Gatling was a sister of northwestern part of the Dominican republic.

Command of the operations of the revolutional field of the command of the operations of the revolutional field of the door. Outside in the great air-shaft the flames were shooting up. How he made his way he does not know, but some instinct found for him the

STATE OF THE STATE

We furnish furnishings for all.

OTHER DEATHS.

Conrad N. Jordan, Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

dan, assistant treasurer of the United ruins, while the American Book Com-States at the subtreasury in New York, pany's publication house, the Woodrow died to-day at his home on West End ave- printing works, the Zumbriel Box Factory nue of grip. The decedent was born in and other concerns on the south side of New York in 1830. He followed the trade | Baker Alley are also burned. States at the subtreasury in New York.

Col. Alfred Landon Rives.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 27.-Col. Alfred Landon Rives, a civil engineer, died this morning at his home, Castle Hill, in Albemarle county. He was seventy-one years Panama Canal Company.

GEN. J. B. GORDON ILL.

Commander of Confederate Veterans

Removed from Train on Stretcher. JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 26.-Gen. John B. Gordon, commander-in-chief of the United main at his bedside until morning. General | not appear again this week. Gordon is suffering much pain, which the sedatives administered by the physicians failed to relieve. He is conscious

John Brown Gordon, ex-Governor of Georgia, was born in Upson county of that State on Feb. 6, 1832. He served in the Confederate army, rising from captain to lieutenant general, and was wounded eight times on the field. He was once defeated for Governor of the State, but was elected commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans and has been heard occupants of four large office buildings and throughout the country as a lecturer on other structures. "The Last Days of the Confederacy."

### GEN. FOSTER'S CONDITION.

It Is Thought. Gen. Robert S. Foster, who has been ill thought he would long survive. All the

members of his family are with him. MISSIONARY OF AMERICANISM.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show a Po

tent Force in London. Brooklyn Eagle. ndon-or else his press agent is doing it shown was attended on Friday by 3,000 London schoolboys, many of whom carried joined in singing "The Star-spangled Ban-The colonel made an appropriate speech, expressing the hope that the two flags would wave together, and that the peace of the world would be maintained by the nations over which they floated. It is always pleasant to learn of an incident of this kind, as an assurance of existing ture of that friendliness in the future. The semination of kindly sentiments, and it is People who go to shows are in a holiday humor, and are well disposed toward all mankind-unless they are attending a farce-comedy, or "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Let us send more of our shows abroad. send, say, half of them. Let abroad have all our musical comedies and our pistol and bloodhound dramas, and our "Frisky Mrs. Johnson," and "Reprehensible Mrs. Tomkins," and "Scandalous Mrs. Smith," and "Reputationless Mrs. Jones," and the rest of the tribe. We should hardly care to have these things go to England, because they might be understood, and might breed discontent, but France and Germany and Austria and Norway digest after they understand; they are battening on that form of entertainment, and we can spare of our abundance. We do not think that Paris would rise up and sing "The Star-spangled Banner" on seeing "The Offensive Mrs. Bumpsted" any more than we can rise and chant the "Marseillaise" when we see "The Turtle' 'and "Camille;" but what to us is merely nastiness Paris regards as art. Abroad may eventually import these works from our shores, hence it is a comfort to feel that we are represented in the meantime at one of the European capitals, not by Mr. Fitch, but by our sturdy American, Buffalo Bill. The missionary work that he is doing is not merely of a political character, destined to knit together the destinies, and all that sort of thing, but is an assertion that America is not yet the abiding place of dramatic folly and lubricity. A bucking

we ourselves.

Indicted for Swindling. CHICAGO, Feb. 26.-The grand jury today voted three true bills against George J. Hammond, of the Combination Investment Company, on a charge of swindling and embezziement. Attorney William E. Rafferty, representing over 1,800 persons who alleged they were swindled by the company, laid before the jury the history of the company, which at one time did a large | nut streets. Some of the insurance follows: business in this city. The company opened offices in the summer of 1899, and by extensive advertising convinced many persons that they would be given immense profits from small investments in grain. A receiver was appointed for the company the following December and found assets of \$25,000 and liabilities amounting to \$300,000. Hammond, who was the president of the

company, is now said to be in Minneapolis. More Trouble in Santo Domingo. CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Feb. 26.-Advices received to-day from Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, say that the revolutionary generals Ramon Tavarez, Yingino Albeto and Desiderio Arias are operating successfully in the northeastern part of Santo Domingo, of John S. Duncan, Dr. Gatling removed | and that Gen. Arturo Zeno, who is in chief

LOSS OVER \$1,500,000

MOST DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE HISTORY OF CINCINNATI.

House and Burned Over Half a Square of Buildings.

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED

HENRIETTA CROSSMAN THEATRICAL

COMPANY A HEAVY LOSER.

American Book Company's Publication House Among the Concerns That Were Burned.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26 .- Over one-half of the best square in Cincinnati was destroyed by fire to-day. The square, bounded by Vine, Fourth, Walnut and Third streets, was conceded to be the most solidly connorth of Baker Alley, with the exception of the Carlisle building at the southwestern NEW YORK, Feb. 26 .- Conrad N. Jor- corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, is in

which he later became cashier. During the | control, although all the department of the political campaign of 1884 Mr. Jordan was an active worker in the Democratic ranks and in 1885 was appointed by President Cleveland assistant treasurer of the United of streams on the flames. There are a score or more of streams still pouring on the smoking ruins to-night and they will keep it up all night.

in the history of the city by fire, it is believed there was no loss of life, although old and leaves three daughters, the oldest the Princess Troubetzkoi. Colonel Rives was for some years general manager of the John Keenan and Joseph Schaeffer, who were badly hurt while escaping from burning buildings, are reported to-night as resting well. Several forces of firemen, who were caught on the roofs of burning buildings, had narrow escapes, but all were

rescued with the aid of ladders. Manager Hunt, of the Pike Opera House, to-day secured Robinson's Opera House Confederate Veterans, was taken violently and will finish his bookings for this seall while on board a Queen & Crescent train | son there, commencing with Mrs. Fiske en route to Jackson from Clinton, Miss., next week. One of the heaviest losers is to-night. It was necessary to remove him the Henrietta Crossman Company, which from the train on a stretcher and he suf- was at the Pike this week, and lost everyfered spells of nausea while being car- thing, even the safe with the receipts from ried to the Lawrence Hotel. Physicians a crowded house last night. Their future were immediately summoned and will re- is not determined, but the company will

THE TOTAL LOSS. While the loss of Dr. Thomas P. Hart, publisher of the Catholic, is only \$3,000, it is such in valuable plates, material and other matter that cannot be replaced. In some of the thirty law offices that were burned out were documents that cannot be replaced for pending litigation and property rights. The fire was such that few office safes withstood it. The total loss in 1887. He was a presidential elector in to-night is estimated at from \$1,500,000 to 1868 and 1872. For several years he has been \$2,000,000, and it is distributed among the

A list of the principal losses follows: American Book Company...... 375,000 He Will Not Survive Much Longer, Seasongood building ...... 25,000 Scenery Pike Theater stock company 10,000 A. L. Rich & Co., bankers and brok-Young Men's Mutual Life Insurance Drury & McNulty, insurance agents... Office Pike Theater Company ...... M. W. Grannon detective agency..... Cincinnati School of Expression ..... Houseman & Co., electricians...... Charles W. Wolf, attorney ..... Dr. C. H. Rosenthal..... Simpson Brothers, insurance.....

Powell Crosley, agent Pike estate.... Dr. A. L. Swing...... Bellstead-Ballenberg Band ..... Jones & James, attorneys..... Victor Cashelli, artist..... Wolf & Sons, iron works..... Woodrow Stationery and Printing Dennison Manufacturing Company... 10,000 Howard Saxby, magazine...... 20,000 Saxby's Magazine for March had just been run off and must be reprinted. Among the other losers are: Catholic Telegraph office; Powell Crosley, law office; John Rogers, law office; James Welsh & Co, distillers; American Linseed Company; B. & O. S. W. Railway Company; Meurer & Co., art studio; the Cincinnati and Suburban Telephone Company; Miss Littleford's Shorthand School; Andridge advertising agency; Hirschler & Co., advertising writers; Jacob Hilsinger; George B. Clarkson, advertising signs; Hyatt Roller-bearing Company: American art publishers; Joseph A. Williams, artist; John H. Costello, attorney; Rena De Camp, artist; Philip Hayward, attorney; Victor E. Heintz, attorney; Spencer M. Jones, attorney; Earle R. Possel, attorney; Jesse M. Simon, attorney; Orlestus C. Trisler, attorney; J. O. Woodward, real estate; A. E. Villiatte & Co., real estate; D. J. Hauss, batteries; Globe Supply Company; E. Magnolia Boiler Compound Company; Charles B. Miller, boiler dealer; the Ben Franklin Company, bookbinders; J. L. Booth & Co., brokers; A. E. Clarkson & Son, whisky brokers; Guarantee Manufacturing Company, carriage and buggy dealers; Winters Art Manufacturing Company; the William S. Merrill Chemical Company; M. D. Burke, cir-

lister & Hollister, Kirch & Quasser, S. M. Quinn, John C. Rogers, J. M. Simons, J. W. Strehli, O. C. Trisler, John W. Wolfe, attorneys. INSURANCE. Most of those in the Pike building were without insurance, as the rate has recently been put at what some of them considered too high. The insurance in no cases is large and the loss is much higher than usual on account of the rate that has been fixed by the underwriters for the Pike building and which affected all the square bounded by Fourth, Third, Vine and Wal-Pike building ......\$180,000

cular addressing; Hosbrook & Ferris, cir-

surance and Collecting Company: Credit

Oscar, C. V. Haight, A. F. Herbsleb, Hol-

American Book Company ...... 200,000 Robert Clark & Co...... 150,000 ing was a thrilling and most miraculous one. Jones's presence of mind, which led him to throw his cuff into the street below and thus make his whereabouts known saved his life. After a hard rehearsal Jones went to the Pike building about midnight to get his valise, which he had left in a studio of an artist friend on the fourth floor. After entering he was so tired out he fell asleep in a chair. When he awoke, suddenly, he was blinded and suffocating and he saw outside the glare of the flames.

stairway leading to the top. He went up to the roof, and in some manner got through a skylight. He fell over something and was stunned. When he recovered the flames were shooting through the roof. He crawled to the edge, but the firemen in the street did not notice him. He shouted himself hoarse. He took his cuff and wrote on it: "I am on the roof; nearly dead from gas

He threw it to the ground and a reporter picked it up and located the figure of a man standing outlined in the sparks. Jones crept along the edge of the rear of the building and there waited for the fire-men, who placed a ladder across the alley from the Telephone Exchange building. Jones was carried down and taken to the

The girls in the Telephone Exchange building across the alley from the burning Pike building were badly frightened, as the dense clouds of smoke rolled about the building. The exchange rooms are on the top floor of the six-story building and the night force consists of eight exchange girls and the night manager, George Kapper. The girls pluckily stuck to their posts from 1:30 to 3:30, when the flames were blazing in their windows so that all were ordered out. Later they returned to their "calls," and when the large day force of girls came on duty they fearlessly went to the sixth floor for duty, although the fire raged all around them. The Pike Theater building was destroyed

by fire in 1886 and it narrowly escaped destruction March 30, 1902, when there was a Sunder matinee in progress, but no lives were lost in any of the fires. After the fire of last year the interior of the Pike was remodeled and the theater redecorated and refurnished at an expense of several thousand dollars, over \$1,500 worth of gold leaf alone being used in the decorations. The scenery and costumes used by the Pike Stock Company during the season, which closed last Saturday night, valued at about \$10,000, were stored in the opera house. Included in this was a good deal structed portion of the city. That half of the expensive costumes used in the pre-

Miss Harrison's Loss.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 26.-Miss Ellanetta Harrison, of Somerset, Ky., claims to have lost upwards of \$60,000 in the Cincinnati fire in plates and copies of a book New York in 1830. He followed the trade Baker Alley are also burned.

of a printer until twenty-one years of age, when he entered the Hanover Bank, of was 1:30 p. m. before it was fully under of the book was "The Stage of Life," and was to have been staged by Mr. E. H.

> FIREMAN KILLED, OTHERS HURT. Casualties of a Broadway Fire-Hotel Guests Alarmed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.-One fireman was eight-story building at Broadway and Thirteenth street early to-day. The property loss is estimated at \$25,000. Capt. John Andries, of an engine company, while at work at the fire, fell through an open shaft, striking on his head. He was taken to a hospital and died soon afterward. A dozen firemen were at work on the sixth floor when a part of the fireproof ceiling fell. Battalion Chief Gunderson was knocked unconscious by a piece of tile and Fireman Daniel Foley's right leg was broken and he was sent to a hospital, while Gunderson was ordered home by Chief Purroy. Fireman Joseph Minsch and Thomas Mix fell a ladder and broke their legs and a piece of cornice crushed Fireman Kimmeth's foot. The three men were taken to a

blown toward the Morton House, at Broadway and Fourteenth street, and the two hundred guests of that hotel, who had been aroused by the fire engines, hastened down to the street. It was found, however, that the hotel was not, at any time, in danger.

Office and Smokehouse Burned.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Feb. 26.-The office building and smokehouse of the Beechnut Packing Company were burned to-day. The loss is \$60,000, insurance \$33,000.

Art Bedstead Plant Burned. CHICAGO, Feb. 26.-Fire to-night caused a loss of \$75,000 to the plant of the Art Bedstead Company, Thirty-seventh and Rock-

MRS. T. A. ALFORD INJURED.

Her Face and Hands Burned in a Gas Explosion.

Mrs. Thomas A. Alford, 1628 North Delaware street, was seriously burned last ural gas. Mrs. Alford went to the cellar to attend to the furnace fire at that hour. arms, breast and face. The flames were Ernest C. Reyer, who lives near by, was summoned and dressed her injuries. He said the injuries were not necessarily dangerous, but would be very painful. Mrs. Alford did not inhale the flames, so far as the physician's examination disclosed Mrs. Alford was resting very comfortably last night, and her complete recovery is

### PROPERTY IN NEWS.

Interesting Decision by the Massa-

BOSTON, Feb. 26.-The right of property in news was decided by the full bench of are accepted capital and labor will be the Supreme Court to-day. A decision was handed down in a case in which the plaintiff asserted that the defendant had no property right in certain information in question which referred to certain facts concerning building operations. The court finds that anyone gathering news or information at some expense and furnishing it daily to subscribers, orally or in writing, under a contract by which they agree to hold it in secret confidence and for use in their own business, has a valuable right of property which a court of equity will protect against those seeking to obtain it from the owner without right and to his damage.

SUIT FOR \$1,000,000.

Big Claim for Damages Growing Out

of the Coal Stringency. CHICAGO, Feb. 26.-A suit for \$1,000,000 damages, growing out of the recent stringency in the coal market, was filed in the Superior Court to-day by H. P. Reigart, a coal dealer and broker at St. Joseph. Mo .. against the Manufacturers' Coal and Coke Company. According to the attorney for the plaintiff Reigart had a contract with cular addressing; Cincinnati Adjusting in- the coal company for five years, in which it was agreed to furnish 2,500 tons of coal Men's Law and Adjusting Company; George daily. When the scarcity of coal occurred De Beriner, artist; Victor Cosnelli, decor- it is said the company refused to keep the ator; Ellenberger Bros., decorators; E. J. | contract. Reigart is an official of a rail-Babbitt, Denis F. Cash, C. W. Cole, Walter | road at St. Joseph and supplies a num-H. De Camp, Frank J. Borger, Frank L. ber of the Western railroads with coal.

Nefarious Traffic at St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.-The Post Dispatch to-day says: "Startling disclosures of a system of traffic in young women under police protection are to be made by the grand jury as a result of a raid on resorts which began to-day under the direction of Circuit Attorney Folk. There are said to be many agents in country districts about St. Louis who daily send hundreds of recruits, luring them from home with prom-

ise of lucrative employment.'

Three More Jurors Secured. CHICAGO, Feb. 26,-Three more jurors were secured to-day to try the case of the Indiana coal men and corporations charged with conspiracy to regulate the price of secured, four having already been accepted The escape of Will Jones, the well-known by both sides. The three new jurors ac-Cincinnati actor, just before the roof of cepted were tendered to the State by the the burning Pike building fell, and his defense last night. The prospect of securing rescue half dead from the top of the build- the other five this week appears slight. All the defendants were in court.

Time to Back-Pedal.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Four miners, indicted for assaulting free workmen during the coal strike, have been elected to public office in Lansford, Pa. They have boasted that they would run the town to suit themselves. The Socialists ejected them. If this is Socialism, and if this is unionism, let us go back to primitive Americanism.

Cimona for sore throat, lungs, pneumonia.

在1962年,1962年,1962年,1962年,1962年,1962年,1962年,1962年,1962年,1962年,1962年,1962年,1962年,1962年,1962年,1962年,1962年,1962年,1 1962年 - 1962年

FAIRBANKS RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT GENERAL OF D. A. R.

Action of the Congress Was Unanimous, the Nomination Being Seconded by Mrs. Donald McLean.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-Mrs. Cornelia Cole Fairbanks, of Indiana, was unanimously re-elected president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution today. The election of officers was the feature of to-day's session. There was less excitement than usual over the result, in view of the unequivocal declaration of Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, that she would not permit her name to be presented as a candidate for president general, leaving the field clear for Mrs. Fairbanks, the present incumbent.

After the congress had formally accepted the invitation of President Roosevelt to a reception Friday afternoon at the White House, Mrs. Fairbanks yielded the chair to Mrs. George M. Sternberg and nominations were declared in order. Mrs. Charles H. Masury, of Massachusetts, presented the name of Mrs. Fairbanks for re-election. The mention of the name was the signal for an outburst of applause that echoed and re-echoed throughout the hall. Mrs. Lippett, of Rhode Island, seconded the nomination and the speeches that followed were symposium of tributes to Mrs. Fairbanks from a number of the State delegations. Mrs. Lippittt also moved to make the nomination unanimous. Mrs. Donald Mcean was recognized and spoke from the platform. As she seconded the nomination of Mrs. Fairbanks there was loud applause and ringing huzzahs. After a number of delegates had given voice to their views the nomination was declared unanimous by yea and nay vote. Nominations for other offices were made

as follows: Historian general, Mrs. Eliza-beth Gadsby and Mrs. Anita Newcomb Mc-Gee; assistant historian general, Mrs. Robert J. Walker, Mrs. DeB. R. Keim, Mrs. L. Pike Roome; librarian general, top notch, but who wish to arrive there, Mrs. F. E. Rosa and Miss E. B. Johnston; and who are clever enough to see that very chaplain general, Mrs. J. J. Bullock, Mrs. often by their children they may arrive at S. M. Hartsock and Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin; recording secretary general, Mrs. John W. eral, Miss A. E. Solomons and Mrs. Henry L. Mann; registrar general, Mrs. Ruth M. G. Pealer; treasurer general, Mrs. D. K. Shute. All except Mrs. Keim, of Pennsylvania, are of the District of Columbia The only feature in the protracted business of making the nominations, which occupied the entire afternoon session, was secretary general. Immediately after her nomination Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, and others called attention to an amendment to the constitution prohibiting national officers from serving more than two successive terms in any national office. After some debate it was decided that Mrs. Howard was eligible. It was after 5 o'clock when the congress took a recess.

The congress spent the entire night session in casting their ballots for the officers nominated to-day. The balloting continued until nearly midnight, after which adjournment was taken until to-morrow. The an-nouncement of the result will be made in the morning.

SOUND, HEALTHY TALK.

Rights and Wrongs of Organized Labor and Organized Capital.

Detroit Free Press. There is a downright pleasure in reading the speech made by Mr. E. E. Clark, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., to the Twentieth Century Club at Boston. He enunciated no novel doctrine, promulgated no new and undiscovered principle of right, and half a century ago his statements would have been dismissed as axiomatic. But a mighty revolution has been working since then and there is such a tendency to merge the individual right that it is endangered from the forces of both capital and labor. Mr. Clark represents the latter on the anthracite coal strike commission, and his address has an added importance in consequence. The clever retort of the commissioner to the memorable assumption of divine right by President Baer has a value which lose sight of a merely smart bit of repartee. It recalls the too often forgotten duty of those who wield great power toward those whose conditions subordinate them. That plain duty is in "elevating and improving the condition of mankind" and in "encouraging order, industry, thrift and self-rethis source is his construction of the rights

spect." But even more noteworthy from of personal liberty as bearing upon the aggressions of organized labor. The individual striker may strike with his fellows or remain at work. No striker has the right to use violence or intimidation against the man who elects to work. No striker has the right to destroy or injure the property of his former employer. "If or-ganized labor cannot work out its salvation without resorting to unlawful acts its existence cannot be defended. No employer has a right to blacklist any man who wants to work and labor has legitimately kept within his privileges, no matter how ob-noxious to organized labor or any of its membership." There is a whole economic gospel in these propositions. When they

LARGE OR SMALL HOSPITALS

Each Kind Has Its Own Special Ad-

American Medicine.

Should the profession and lay benefactors encourage large hospitals and dispensaries exclusively, and thus extinguish the small ones, or should the existence of the small ones be stimulated and supported? The question is not easily answered if one pon-ders well the tendencies of the times and the ever-present evils of hospitalism in both large and small institutions. The difficulty really lies in the worthiness of two views the scientific and educational, and the charitable or social. The large hospitals and dispensaries are necessary for medical education and must be kept up, because the cause of education and the advancement of science is primary and fundamental. The small institution is undoubtedly preferable for individualizing patients, for keeping a deadly mechanical routine from killing the personal relations of doctor, nurse and patient, and for preserving the self-respect and gratitude of patients. In the large institution there may grow up a tyranny of subordinates and of patients which is as unprofessional as the quasiprivate ownership of which the small one is in constant danger. The establishment of a small poverty-stricken hospital by the egotistical endower, for the purpose of compelling the worship of his long name, portrait and ghost, is pretty certain to result in a waste of money, an exhibition of silliness and a doing of evil. Beneficence and conceit do not mix well. Is it impossible to keep the large institution from being a soulless machine devoted to the exploitation of "clinical material?" Is it not equally possible to preserve the small one from the abuses of over-individualism? May the medical politician and the selfish schemer not be kept out of both?

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

Will This Country Be Helped by Venezuelan Episode?

New York Financier.

The United States may be regarded, in the language of diplomacy, as the "great and good friend" of Venezuela. Our intervention in the recent unpleasantness between the South American Republic and coal. Seven of the necessary quota are now several European powers ought to be sufficient to prove to South America that this country is the real protector of the western hemisphere against foreign aggression. There are many who hold that the task is not only a thankless one, but also that there is no moral credit in siding with the reluctant and evasive debt payer. Be that | engines from 500,000 to 800,000 miles, and loas it may, the United States stands between the South American republics and their impatient creditors in Europe. But the United States cannot be accused of a selfish financial interest in this matter, for the simple reason that trade between the during that time and then throwing it on two sections of the western hemisphere the scrap heap if it could not be sold to is mainly in one direction—from the south some smaller road. The average lifetime to the north. Our trade relations with of engines on six American roads, as stated South America do not approach in im- in this connection, has been demonstrated portance those which Europe has succeeded to be: Express engines, eighteen years;

gregate almost \$120,000,000. The exports have not increased in ten or twelve years, although imports to America have expanded about 33 1-3 per cent. The United States, in brief, buys three times as much from South America as the latter buys from this

This state of affairs is due to the persistent and successful effort made by Europeans in exploiting South American trade. The Germans and English particularly have pushed their commercial relations with our South American neighbors until they practically control the field. United States trade with the countries to the south of us is insignificant compared with our exports to other portions of the globe, and the strange feature of the case is that South America buys almost exclusively manufactured products in which the United States excels.

How long this field will remain uncultivated is a problem, but it is safe to say that as the buying powers of South America expand—and they are growing from year to year—the opportunity for profitable commerce will be worked to the utmost extent by shrewd European merchants. Incidentally European interest in South American affairs will be influenced largely by the amount of trade which the powers

If the United States continues to neglect or overlook the South American field we may anticipate a recurrence of the frictions of the past. If, on the other hand, American trade begins to dominate the situation the relations of the various nations so far as South America is concerned will undergo a complete change. The growth of American trade will tend to eliminate the Monroe doctrine controversy, for the simple reason that European interest in South America is governed almost entirely by the merchant marine and not the navies of the world will settle the question of South America's future.

LARGE FAMILIES FASHIONABLE. Motherhood Thought Well of Among the "Upper Classes."

Over the signature of "A Fashionable Mother" appears a communication in one of the morning papers with some pertinent comment on the charge that motherhood is no longer fashionable

The writer finds the charge amusing to many of the fashionable world, who realize that it is most unfashionable not to be a mother, and that to be the mother of a large family is rather a smart thing in these days. She asserts motherhood is distinctly fashionable and not only for the very upper classes, if such exist in this country, but

for those who have not yet attained to the Continuing, she says: "The houses that are springing up all over have nurseries and accommodations for six or eight or ten children. To be sure, many of these houses are being put up by comparatively recently married couples, but who evidently intend to be prepared for any contingency in the future, while in all the

suburbs where large country places predominate there are numberless families where there are six or eight children. "It would seem as though all the peome forth with the alarming statements of the dreaded decrease in American population and the terrible crime of the women being unwilling to nurse their offspring were just a few years behind the age. "There are of course many instances among the fashionable people where large families are not desired, but is that not

partly because these young men and women have seen much more of the conditions of ife than did their parents. "The interest taken in fashionable work that is, fashionable charities—has brought o their notice (see the reports sent out by the various hospitals) a knowledge of the great poverty that exists among the poor, where children are born as rapidly and as unconcernedly as though they were

not human beings with a soul to be looked "The indiscriminate bringing of children into the world is something to be treated by any sensible and reasonable man or woman as a serious question. But the man or woman in fashionable society at the present, moment who is not fond of his or her children is never respected and is really not quite accepted as being an equal. "Infidelity is forgiven much sooner than lack of parental kindness, and a glance at any of the fashionable schools or dancing classes of to-day, at any of the meetings of a revelation to those individuals who would have us believe that motherhood and fatherhood are things of the past, and that the fashionable man or woman of to-day is entirely engrossed with amusement and pleasure and has no sympathy with chil-dren or a desire to be a parent."

MR. HOAR'S CIRCUMSTANCES.

The Senator's Financial Status After His Long Public Life.

Francis E. Lupp, in the Pilgrim. "All the income-producing property I have in the world, or ever had, yields a little less than \$1,800 a year. Eight hundred dollars of that is from a life estate and the other thousand comes from stock in a corporation which has only paid dividends for the past two or three years and which I am very much afraid will pay no dividends, or much maller ones, after two or three years to come. With that exception the house where with its contents, with about four acres of land, constitute my whole worldly possessions, except two or three vacant lots, which would not bring me \$5,000 all told. I could not sell them now for enough to pay my debts. I have been in my day an extravagant collector of books. As to officeholding and working, I think there are few men on this continent who have put so much hard work into life as I have. I went one winter to the Massachusetts House of Representativs when I was wenty-five years old and one winter to the Massachusetts Senate when I was thirty. The pay was \$2 a day at that time. I was surprise and on both occasions declined a | feared that the negro was outpopt renomination. I afterward twice refused a the Caucasian, and that in time the whole twice refused a seat on the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts and refused for years to of Massachusetts and refused for years to however, be regarded as premature rather go to Congress when the opportunity was than baseless. The census of 1900 showed in my power. I was at last broken down | that the negroes of this country were mainwith overwork and went to Europe for my health. During my absence the arrange-ments were made for my nomination to Congress, from which, when I got home, I could not well escape

whole time getting a little poorer, year by been able to hire a house in Washington. My wife and I have experienced the varying fortune of Washington boarding houses, sometimes very comfortable and a good deal of the time living in a fashion to which no Pittsburg mechanic earning \$2 a day would subject his household. The chief carnal luxury of my life is in breakfasting every Sunday morning with an orthodox friend, a lady who has a rare gift for making fishballs and coffee. Your unfortunate and benighted Pennsylvanians can never salted, made into balls and eaten of a Sunpoints of Calvinism."

LOCOMOTIVE CAPACITY.

Comparisons of the Lifetime of Engines Here and in England.

New York Evening Post.

An expert on railway affairs has recently said that on English railways it had been found most economical that locomotives should go through the shops every two years, and that there engines were built with a view to longer service than in Amer- | we must remember that the day for se ica. It has only been the last two years the capacity of the locomotive manufacturers to the utmost, replenishing their worn-out engines and providing new ones miles to be, passenger engines, nine years; freight engines, fourteen years; switching engines, seventeen years, and branch pas-

senger engines, sixteen years. He did not agree with this, claiming that passenger express engines in England last mileage of express engines from his data varied from 700,000 to 1,006,000 miles, freight cal passenger engines from 500,000 to 800,000 perience, he claims that the aim of Ameri- forgotten cans is to continue the life of a locomotive fifteen years, getting the utmost out of it in establishing. For instance, our exports to South America amount to only \$38,000,- ger, nineteen years. He finds under this claim that all closes of American engines

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And greater still, if possible, is the wonderful record of cures of torturing, disfiguring humours among infants and children. The suffering which Cuticura Soap and Ointment have alleviated among the young, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless curatives for the skin and blood. Infantile and birth humours, milk crust, scall head, eczema, rashes and every form of itching, scaly, pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infancy and childhood, are speedily, permanently and economically cured when all other remedies suitable for children, and even the best physicians, fail.

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make a higher mileage than the English the range being from one to two million miles. The average lifetime of the boiler varies slightly in the two countries. America engines are taken to the shops for overhauling on the average from every year and a quarter to a year and a half, as compared with two years in England.

PRESENT-DAY FAMILIES.

President Receiving Many Letters on the Subject.

Washington Letter in New York Post. of the size of the present day families as affecting the country's future, occasioned by President Eliot's investigation and by President Roosevelt's letter of introduction to a new book, has reflected itself largel in the White House mail. The President is getting hundreds of letters of congratulation on his phrase, "race suicide," as well as all sorts of practical sugges for a campaign to cure the evil. One of the amusing incidents was the receipt at the White House yesterday of a photograph of a Detroit family group, consisting of a young-loking man and wife and twelve children. No name was attached or other

mark, except the laconic legend; An interesting phase of this population question, by the way, concerns the South. Families there are still large. The tenchild home, so largely reduced to a tradition in the North, is by no means unusual. The economic restraint is less operative. In rural regions, where space and food and fuel are inexpensive, the rearing of a fam-ily of ten children is not the burden pro-portionally that it is in the urban communities of the North, where every occu-pied room means added cost, and where the requirements of life are so high. How g the large family habit of the will last remains to be seen; the day it stops the colored brother will come to possess the land, for it will be several generations at least before the preventive

checks, so-called, will affect his rate of in-Twenty years ago there was a stir among sachusetts Senate when I was thirty. sociologists over the rapidity of the in-pay was \$2 a day at that time. I was inated on both occasions much to my the censuses of 1870 and of 1880. It was nomination for mayor of my city, have South would become Africanized. Later censuses have quieted this alarm. It should, taining a rate of increase, without the addition of any colored immigration, which was well alongside the white increase, recruited as it is by half a million Euro a year. The South gets little of this immi-"The result is I have been here twenty gration. Were its white families to drop years as representative and senator, the to the size of the families of New England of English descent, toward which some year. During all this time I have never | tendency is already observable, the negro would quickly pass from the numeric minority he now constitutes in most of the

> a very large one. As to Divorce Laws.

Washington Post.

States to an actual majority, and soon to

Decidedly, I think it is time to make

national divorce law. It's annoying for a man to possess as his legal wife in one know the exquisite flavor of the codfish, even bowing terms with in another State, salted, made into balls and eaten of a Sun-day morning by a person whose theology is sound and who believes in all the five to be classed with an ordinary Dakota divorcee. We ought to have a national divorce law, and in naming the just causes for divorce Congress should spend a ses-sion or two in getting out some neat but comprehensive little brochure, such as the tariff bill. I have just heard from Illinois of a divorce procured on grounds which everybody will admit to be undeniably just, and yet such grounds have never, to my knowledge, been put forward in any Da-kota, Rhode Island, or other Eastern di-vorce. The grounds in the Illinois case are almost too frightful to mention, but in getting up a satisfactory national divorce law, alism has long past, and that we must take that American roads generally have taxed | into account the habits and customs which prevail in all parts of these United States. The unfortunate Illinois husband swore in open court to the unthinkable infamy of to meet the demands of the increasing vol- his wife. She had for years adhered to ume of business. The economies of the the inhuman custom of chopping up soap nineties led many roads to overtax their -not perfumed soap, hor any of the floatmotive power. Comparing the average life- ing or good morning kinds, but common time of an engine this expert says that one English company had stated the average him. Even as he testified, they say, a slight froth appeared at the corners of his mouth, in evidence of the woman's bru ity. She, poor, silly thing, alleged that putting soap in his food was the only way she could bring soap into contact with any part of him, either interior or exterior, and she made some slighting remarks about his twenty-five years, freight twenty-six years, alleged absent-mindedness in providing vullocal passenger twenty-five years and gar material wants and alluded with dislocal passenger twenty-five years and gar material wants and alluded with dis-freight engines twenty-seven years. The favor to his fine taste in the matter of liquors, but, of course, it was all futile, and the long suffering victim received his well deserved divorce. Let us, I say, have a national divorce law, but let it be compremiles. Comparing this with American ex- hensive. Let us be sure that soap is not

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